

WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain or snow to-day, somewhat warmer;
to-morrow cloudy and colder.
Highest temperature yesterday, 57; lowest, 38.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 102.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HEARST'S STEPS TO PREVENT WAR ARE DISCLOSED

Sensational Despatches to
His Editors Presented at
Senate Inquiry.

ATTACKS ON WILSON

Zimmermann Note Pro-
nounced Forgery Done
at Behest of Gregory.

EXCHANGES WITH BERLIN

Col. House Described as Cor-
poration Lobbyist—Burle-
son Assailed.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—William Randolph Hearst's effort to avert a declaration of war by the United States against Germany and to build up peace sentiment through the vast avenue of publicity presented by his string of newspapers was made public to-day when the special investigators of the Senate Judiciary Committee voted to spread on the record of its hearings the comprehensive series of telegrams passing between Mr. Hearst and editors of his newspapers during the early months of 1917. A Bruce Blakeslee, chief of the bureau of investigations of the Department of Justice, presented the evidence again to-day.

The action of the special committee was taken against the vehement protest of Senator King (Utah), who succeeded yesterday in delaying the presentation of the evidence. The investigators had taken the matter under consideration and to-day voted down Senator King's motion to suppress the documents.

Telegram to Carvalho.

Many of the telegrams were sensational in the extreme, especially one sent to S. S. Carvalho, manager of all the Hearst papers, and signed "Doctor." It was filed at Palm Beach, where Mr. Hearst was sojourning, in March, 1917. It followed the exposure by the State Department of the "Zimmermann note," in which the German plot to involve the United States and Japan in a row over Mexico was set forth.

In this Mr. Hearst denounced the Zimmermann document as a forgery and expressed the opinion that it was manufactured by Attorney-General Gregory out of whole cloth. The complete authenticity of the Zimmermann note later was substantiated. The denunciations of the forgery which was sent while the sensation was at its height said: "Agree with Francis. Zimmermann note all probability absolute fake and forgery, prepared by a very unscrupulous Attorney-General's very unscrupulous department. Everybody knows the secret police are the most conscienceless manufacturers of forged evidence in the world."

Gregory's whole career in office, as Francis showed in recent editorial, has been as spy fancier and plot concealer. He has not been bound by morals, facts or the Constitution. He has employed the secret service to enforce England's unlawful orders.

House's Appointments.

"He is possibly violently pro-British. He is surely violently pro-corporation. He is located where he can do the corporations the most good, and he has been unwilling to be removed or they have been unwilling to have him removed even for a position on the Supreme bench. He and Burleson are House's appointments and House has been a corporation lobbyist all his life."

Gregory and Burleson are so crooked that an Attorney-General would say, one of them could lie in bed on top of the Woolworth Building and the other on the ground floor and lock down up forty-seven flights of winding stairs into each other's rooms and understand each other perfectly."

"The object of the Zimmermann forgery was to frighten Congress into giving the President powers that he demanded and perhaps also into passing the espionage bill. When Wilson started to give away the rights of the United States in the Panama Canal he threatened that he had private information of a dangerous international situation sufficient to justify his act. He has never revealed his private information and no one now believes that he ever had any."

"If we do not want to say all this editorially and get some one to stand for it, interview, as Hale used to do, to find out those points out, especially those about the probable forgery of the note. We should develop the forgery phase of the note for the Sunday paper if Francis and I seem to be right."

"Francis," Mr. Blakeslee said, is Philip Francis, one of the New York American editors.

Activities of Hale.

The activities of William Bayard Hale, then Mr. Hearst's correspondent in Berlin, were another subject of conversation over the wire from the reporter to the offices of the New York newspapers. Caleb R. Van Alstine of the New York American consistently urged on Mr. Hearst the mention of Hale's extravagant German

Prince Henry in New Revolt, Attacks Fort

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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THE HAGUE, Dec. 10.—The Amsterdam Telegraph printed on Saturday the story that Prince Henry of Prussia has started a counter revolution and is besieging Thor, a fortress on Germany's eastern frontier.

The royalist troops demand the hauling down of the red flag. Prince Henry has proclaimed the establishment of the Royalist party.

MAY ARREST 3 B. R. T. OFFICIALS

Warrants are Prepared and
Now Await Action of Mayor,
as Magistrate.

GRAND JURY ACTION NEAR

180 Witnesses Heard in Wreck
Inquiry—Twenty More
Will Be Called.

Warrants for the arrest of three high officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were prepared last night, and Mayor Hylan, sitting as a magistrate, is expected to order their service at noon to-day. The three men are charged with being responsible for the conditions resulting in the fatal wreck on the Brighton line November 1.

Two or three additional warrants may be issued. The Kings county Grand Jury, which also has been investigating the wreck, will meet at 9:30 o'clock this morning, an hour ahead of the usual time.

In the event the warrants now prepared are issued to-day the officials named will appear before Mayor Hylan. If they demand a hearing on the charges they will be held in bail. A magistrate will then consider whether the charges are well founded. If he feels they are he will hold the men for the action of the Grand Jury.

May Finish Inquiry This Week.

But should the Grand Jury which is now busily engaged in an investigation of the conditions surrounding the wreck return indictments of the self-same men the magistrate's hearing will come to a speedy conclusion. The Grand Jury is rapidly completing its labors and may return its findings at the end of this week or next Monday.

It is now forty-one days since the five car train guided by Motorman Luciano struck the "reverse" curve at the entrance to the Malbone street tunnel and crashed into a tangled heap. Almost 100 persons lost their lives. The accident was one of the worst New York city ever experienced.

The John Doe investigation was begun by the Mayor in conjunction with District Attorney Lewis on the following day, November 2, when the dead and injured were still lying in Brooklyn hospitals. It was the determination of the authorities to ascertain whether negligence was a cause of the wreck.

Among the many witnesses called were T. S. Williams, president of the B. R. T.; Nicholas F. Brady, chairman of the B. R. T. directors, and other important officials of the company. John J. Dempsey, vice-president and transportation manager of the New York Consolidated Railroad, which runs the Brighton line, did not testify.

Will Demand Heavy Bail

Should officials for whom warrants are issued demand a hearing District Attorney Lewis will strenuously oppose light bail. This code apparently limits bail in a situation such as this affecting railroad employees to \$1,000. Mr. Lewis will contend that this does not apply to the present case and that "corporation officers are no better than truck drivers." He intends to have the provision of the code repealed anyway.

Meanwhile the Grand Jury is steadily digging into a mass of testimony laid before it by a stream of witnesses. Among those who testified yesterday were Public Service Commissioners C. R. Hubbell and C. S. Harvey. It is thought they were called to tell of the session held by B. R. T. and union officials in the Public Service Commission offices the night of the wreck. At the conclusion of the long conference the B. R. T. agreed to take back the twenty-nine rejected motormen and the strike was called off.

The scope of the Grand Jury has been much broader than that of the John Doe investigation. Many Grand Jury witnesses have not appeared at all in the proceedings just closed before the Mayor. The Grand Jury thus far has heard 130 witnesses and will have heard 150 by the time it concludes its sessions.

C. D. McNeely and J. H. Bennington, B. R. T. officials; J. B. Walker, secretary of the Public Service Commission, and some of the commission's employees, will be called to-day.

U. S. Officers Take Paris Hotel.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Hotel du Louvre, on the Place du Palais Royal, will be used as an American officers hotel. Gen. Pershing has requested the American Red Cross to make arrangements to take over the hotel and run it on the American plan.

Portugal Sends Peace Delegates.

LISBON, Dec. 10.—Four Government delegates, headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, have left for France to participate in the discussions preliminary to the peace conference.

NEW YORK REDS TO WEAR CREPE IN PARK FRIDAY

Bolsheviki, Radicals, Mal-
contents and Socialists
Plan Big Protest.

LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED

Numerous Outrages to Be
"Talked Over" in Open
Air Gathering.

The East Side and Harlem were flooded last night with thousands of anonymous leaflets summoning New York's radicals, malcontents, Socialists, anarchists and Bolsheviki to a "resurrection of freedom" which the radicals hope to stage Friday afternoon in Central Park.

In reality the "resurrection of freedom" is nothing more than an enlargement of the mourning parade which the defiant agitators conducted a couple of years ago before the Standard Oil Building at 24 Broadway, when they marched solemnly up and down with hands of crepe upon their arms and—when the police were not looking—carrying banners denouncing John D. Rockefeller, capitalism and all else that will be held for them were counselled beforehand not to reveal the home made signs.

It is the date also upon which President Wilson is expected to land in France for the peace conference, and the radicals do not agree with anything President Wilson is expected to stand for at the conference.

Great Secrecy Observed.

Apparently the radicals who conceived the idea of the Central Park gathering held that the police may have something to say regarding whether it will be held, for they were careful in having the invitations printed to see that everything was left off that might in any way serve to reveal where and by whom the invitations were printed. The men and women who distributed them also were counselled beforehand not to reveal who gave them the circulars, or what, exactly, was to be done at the meeting.

Eventually, however, Ellis D. Jones, who has been more or less of a figure in the Socialist party for several years, announced at the People's House, which is the Socialist headquarters, at 7 East Fifteenth street, that the resurrection party was to be staged by the People's Day Committee. That, he said, was a committee of radicals who are very careful about keeping their names out of it.

All of the leaflets distributed last night bore mourning borders. "Meet me in Central Park Friday, the thirtieth," one said. "No speeches; wear black crepe on your arm," instructed another. "The whistles will blow for the workers on Friday, the thirtieth," said a third. The words were in red ink.

To Talk Over Grievances.

Jones also got hold of a proclamation which had been issued by the People's Day Committee. It spoke of the recent rioting at Madison Square and Palm gardens, and of the "alleged soldiers and sailors" whom the "police were unable to control," and asked the alleged soldiers and sailors to stay away from the park on the day of the demonstration. "On that day the people," said the proclamation, "will cease their labors and go to Central Park to talk over their grievances with one another. They will discuss, more particularly, the following:

"Suppression of the constitutional rights of free speech and free assembly.

"Continued persecution and imprisonment of large numbers of the people for daring to speak the truth about the war.

"The continued hostile attitude of our armies toward the newly created democratic countries of Europe.

"The continued unwarranted imprisonment of many working class leaders on manufactured evidence.

"The proper method of bringing this war to a speedy close and wiping every vestige of its foul stain from our midst.

"Formation of an orderly society in which there will be more honest and friendly cooperation among men and women instead of a hypocritical capitalism in which every man's hand is raised against his brother."

500 RAIDER CAPTIVES FREE.

Yankee and Other Victims of Wolf and Mowse Were Ill Treated.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Five hundred Americans, Englishmen and others, a majority of the party being members of the Red Cross, captured by the German commerce raiders Mowse and Wolf, have arrived at Aarhus, a seaport of Denmark, from Germany, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Many of the men complain of the treatment they received at the hands of the Germans while they were interned.

KAROLYI ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Count Disappointed in His Efforts to Reconstruct Hungary.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Count Michael Karolyi, who took a prominent part in the recent proclamation of a Hungarian republic, is reported in a Budapest telegram to have attempted suicide in despair of the success of his efforts to reconstruct Hungary, says a Central News despatch from Amsterdam. The Count's attempt to take his life was frustrated, the message states, but no details are given.

The Government, the despatch adds, appears to be unable to prevent the partition of the country into small republics.

WIRELESS REPORTS WILSON BEYOND AZORES; PARIS PREPARED FOR WELCOME SATURDAY; GERMANS DECLARED 90 PER CENT. ANTI-REDS

BILL PUTS MEAT IN U. S. CONTROL

Sims Measure for Curbing of
Packing Monopoly Meets
Opposition.

WILSON AID CLAIMED

Republicans in Next Congress
Expected to Fight Pater-
nalistic Tendency.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Government control and virtual Government ownership of the meat packing industry was suggested to-day in a bill drawn by the Federal Trade Commission and introduced in the House by Representative Sims (Tenn.), chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee. According to Mr. Sims the bill has the endorsement of the President.

A revolving fund of half a billion dollars to swing the facilities necessary to the meat packing business will be required and this is provided for in the measure.

In the announcement of the bill prepared by the Federal Trade Commission is this statement:

"The proposed legislation does not contemplate the taking over of any of the packing house plants. It offers an alternative at the discretion of the President either actually to acquire and operate certain other facilities or to acquire them for the United States and license their operation, or without acquiring them to place the meat packing industry under a system of direct Federal license."

To Take Over Rolling Stock.

"The bill carries the authority to acquire and operate any or all rolling stock especially equipped for the transportation of live stock and its products as well as of stock yards, cold storage and freezing plants and the necessary appurtenances thereto."

In the announcement Mr. Sims is made the authority for this statement: "The five large packers substantially control the marketing of live stock and of the products derived from live stock. In the interest of producer and consumer it seems that the Government must effectively regulate these packers so far as they are or tend to become a monopoly, must prevent the extension of monopolistic tendencies and must restore a full measure of free competition."

"It appears that certain large packing concerns have taken over certain functions which properly belong to the railroads as common carriers by furnishing refrigerator cars and other special equipment cars. Their control, if they are unable to secure the necessary type of car from the railroads, must either buy such cars for themselves or hire them from competitors owning such cars."

Gives Power to President.

In addition to providing a half million dollars as a revolving fund for the proposed Government control over the packing industry the bill would empower the President to exercise the authority which would be given him if necessary through the formation of one or more corporations, organized by him in purchasing sufficient facilities to insure Government control of the packing industry.

Republican members of the House Interstate Commerce Committee declare there is little chance for the bill to be forced through at the present session of Congress. It is doubtful if the attempt will be renewed when the Republicans have control in the next session. Republicans look at the preparation and introduction of the measure as merely another move in the fight between the Federal Trade Commission and the five big packers which has been raging for some time.

They also regard it as a last minute move to continue the practice which obtained throughout the war but which Republicans are strongly against continuing in peace times—concentrating power in the hands of the executive branch of the Government.

RECLAIM GERMAN BANK LOOT.

Allies Find Enormous Amounts in Brussels Bank Vaults.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—French and British pickets under the direction of the Paymaster-General of the French army and in the presence of the measure in civilian clothes have been sent to the banks of Brussels, notably the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Credit Lyonnais, in the last two days and have removed large numbers of chests placed there by the Germans in October.

These chests, says the Reuters correspondent, contain strong boxes and securities taken from towns in northern France, including Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Valenciennes, St. Quentin and Cambrai. Other cases placed by the enemy in the banks at Liege are said to contain securities to the value of billions of francs.

These valuables will be returned to their owners, except in the case of towns where the banks have been destroyed, as, for example, St. Quentin and Cambrai. In such cases the securities will be deposited in Paris.

Lid Off on Pastry in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Revue du Monde to-day authorized cooks to resume the making of pastry.

RADICALS FEW, BUT DANGEROUS

Scheidmann to Quit Because
Situation Is Intolerable
Despite Majority.

USES AMERICAN THREAT

Declares People Must Come to
Senses or Be Forced To
by United States.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The latest reports from Berlin state that the capital is in a state of nervousness. Thousands of persons are crowding the streets and discussing excitedly the events of the last few days, during which, according to these reports, twenty-eight persons were killed in the street fighting.

The extreme elements are said to be preparing some sort of action. Dr. Karl Liebknecht, leader of the Radicals, again is making inflammatory speeches and machine guns have been placed at various points in the city. The police have made preparations to meet any new disorders.

By the Associated Press.

Berlin, Dec. 9 (delayed).—"I will not put up with these conditions another week. I will get out," declared Philipp Scheidemann, a member of the Government, to-day in a speech defending the Government and himself against the attacks of the Spartacus group. Scheidemann declared that the Government had 90 per cent of the German population behind it "but nevertheless, it is sitting on a powder keg."

Herr Scheidemann added that Georg Ledebur, a Radical leader, had obstructed the formation of a cabinet for thirty-six hours. After the revolution Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Radical leader, wanted to join the cabinet, but only for three days. The speaker described Liebknecht as a "person" who lacked "every sense of responsibility."

The speaker said he regretted the occurrences of Friday, but declared they were a natural consequence of the appeals made by the Spartacus group to the masses to arm themselves and overthrow the Government.

Will Be Brought to Senate.

"Socialization along the lines demanded by the incompetents," Scheidemann added, "would ruin industry and trade. If we remain longer in this revolutionary crisis we are lost. We must have a place of bread. If the people do not come to their senses they will be brought to their senses by the Americans."

A group of Spartacus party adherents, headed by Dr. Liebknecht, made a demonstration last night before the Chancellor's Palace, now the headquarters of the Government. The crowd clamored for the appearance of Herr Barth, secretary of the Independent Social-Democratic party and Secretary for Social Policy in the Reich Ministry. He is a former member of the Spartacus group, of whom the remaining Spartacans are suspicious.

Denies Vatican Visit.

Ambassador Page Says He Made No Call on Pope.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador to Italy, to-day issued a statement here in which he denied that he had called at the Vatican to convey the information that President Wilson would visit Rome December 22.

"No such visit was made by me nor was any such announcement made by me or by any one connected with the Embassy in Rome. In fact, no announcement of that kind was made by me. I have never been in Rome since I left Italy, even when I was made by me or by any one speaking for me."

Liebknecht's Quits Crowd.

Secretary Barth's speech was received with shouts of disapproval and demands that the building be stormed and the person of the Secretary seized. The crowd finally quieted down, however, and Dr. Liebknecht advised his followers to content themselves with showing their determination by crying, "Long live the social revolution!"

After other speakers had directed

Continued on Second Page.

Soldier's Letter Says Smokes Helped Victory

"THE victory which has crowned our efforts is our best way of thanking THE SUN Tobacco Fund and all who gave to it and contributed to make things more pleasant for us soldiers."

This is part of a message of thanks from Sergeant William S. Fryer of Company B, Thirty-eighth U. S. I. C.

"Fighting is over," writes Sergeant Robert E. King, "but our work continues the same as ever, and smoking is one of the real comforts we all enjoy."

Other messages from boys for smokes sent to them through THE SUN fund, appear on page 7.

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WILSON TO SEE HAVOC WROUGHT BY GERMANS

French Hope to Show President That Stern Justice Instead of Mercy Should Be Meted Out to Foe.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The keenest interest has been aroused in France by the announcement of President Wilson's desire to visit the devastated towns of northern France. No wound inflicted during the war is so painful a reminder of the nation's suffering as her ruined towns and nothing is so close to the heart of the people.

The President's intention to see for himself the German trail of destruction is looked upon here as one of the most important features of his European voyage. The French want President Wilson to see the Hun's handiwork, they want him to be a eyewitness of the barbarity of the nation which appeals to him for mercy.

From one quarter comes the assertion that if the President, as has been reported, really harbors any disposition toward leniency and intends to create a sort of "forgive and forget" atmosphere among the Allies it is hoped that the scenes of ruin and pillage will dispel all ideas of an unjust clemency and misdirected sentimentalism.

From an official source the correspondent of THE SUN is able to state that President Wilson will be taken to Rheims, Cambrai and St. Quentin which offer the most conclusive proof of the Germans' guilt. In many places, notably in St. Quentin, the scenes of destruction have been kept intact, even the mines laid by the Germans in dwellings being undisturbed, except that the fuses have been removed.

Information, which reflects the general feeling in regard to the President's visit to the devastated regions, says it can only stiffen his attitude toward Germany. It adds:

"He will learn there things that cannot be printed and he will remember that those who wilfully committed these black crimes are the same who now prate of fraternity."

PUNISH SLAYERS OF ARMENIANS

Turkey Arrests Massacre Leaders and Sentences to Death Are Expected.

GUILT HAS BEEN PROVED

Demands Extradition From Berlin of Talaat Pasha and Enver Pasha.

By the Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 10.—Dr. Rachid, former Governor of the Province of Diarbekir, and Lieutenants of Gendarmerie Chakir and Haroun have been arrested for their part in the Armenian massacres of 1915 by the Turkish Government. Their guilt has been established and sentences of death are expected to follow.

A Turkish military commission has examined the former Vice-Governor, Ada Pasha, and other officials accused of crimes against the Armenians under the Ministry of Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 10.—Turkey has demanded the extradition of Talaat Pasha, former Grand Vizier, and Enver Pasha, the former War Minister, as well as other members of the former Turkish Government who fled to Germany.

The Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency at Berlin, says that Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha will not be extradited, but that others charged with ordinary political crimes will be extradited.

Recent despatches reported that both Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha had been arrested at Berlin on the request of the Turkish Government.

RECENT DESPATCHES REPORTED THAT BOTH ENVER PASHA AND TALAT PASHA HAD BEEN ARRESTED AT BERLIN ON THE REQUEST OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

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French Warship to Salute the George Washington at Sea Friday.

PERSHING AT BREST

President's Ship to Drop
Anchor in Outer Har-
bor of Seaport.

BRETON PEOPLE EXCITED

Country Folk Already Gather-
ing to Extend Greeting to
Nation's Guest.

By the Associated Press.

BREST, France, Dec. 10.—The steamship George Washington was reported by the naval wireless as passing the Azores at 1 o'clock to-day. All on board were well after the stormy weather through which the Presidential liner passed.

Preparations for receiving President Wilson here have now been completed. The city is fairly humming with expectancy.

The progress of each step taken by the American visitors now is followed with eager interest. The first plan of sending an American dreadnought fleet seaward has been changed. According to the new plan the fleet will go out early Friday morning to meet the American party a short distance off the coast and accompany it to port.

French warships also will take Foreign Minister Poincaré, Minister of Marine Leygues and Andre Tardieu, head of the general commission for Franco-American war questions, for the first greetings by an exchange of salutes.

French officers arrived here to-day from Paris to make final arrangements with the local authorities for the President's landing.

To Anchor Mile From Shore.

The George Washington draws too much water to enter the inner harbor so the Presidential ship and the entire fleet of warships will anchor in the outer harbor about a mile off shore.

An American party, consisting of Gen. Pershing, Gen. Bliss, Admiral William S. Benson, Admiral Henry B. Wilson and Col. House, then will board the liner and be met by President and Mrs. Wilson ashore aboard a naval tug.

The landing will be made at Quay 3, where the French Ministers will extend a formal welcome to the American President as he sets foot on French soil.

The George Washington is Expected

to arrive about noon Friday. The landing of President Wilson is planned for 3 o'clock in the afternoon and he is expected to arrive in Paris at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

This schedule would leave less than an hour for ceremonies here, which necessarily will be restricted, although the Breton peasantry is gathering from miles around to give Mr. Wilson an enthusiastic greeting.

Mayor May Welcome Him.

President Wilson will drive direct from the quay to the depot, passing along the Cours d'Or, a splendid terrace overlooking the harbor. The populace and soldiers and sailors will be massed along the course and if time permits there will be a brief address of welcome by the Mayor and a response by the President.

The Presidential train will proceed slowly, stopping for several hours during the night, so as to arrive at the Dauphine station in Paris exactly at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

Miss Margaret Wilson arrived in Brest to-day to meet the Presidential party. She will accompany the party to Paris.

WILSON SEES MOCK FIGHT WITH U-BOAT

Depth Bombs Drop as Liner Zigzags.

By the Associated Press.
ON BOARD U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (6 P. M.).—President Wilson stood on the bridge of the George Washington this afternoon and saw a United States destroyer stage a thrilling demonstration of the work of repulsing a submarine attack.

A touch of realism was given by the drill of the men on board the liner and the conveying ship. The great boat was zigzagging through the tropical waters like a chip on a duck pond when bugles and alarm bells called the men to battle stations. President Wilson was taken to the bridge by Capt. McCarty, so that he might get a better view of the demonstration.

A destroyer which had been lagging far astern, suddenly leaped forward, her funnels vomiting smoke and white spray dashing from her bow as she tore through the water at thirty knots per hour. As the destroyer came abreast of the liner depth bombs were thrown high into the air as the warship zigzagged its way through the waters beneath which was supposed to lurk the enemy submarine. Each explosion was distinctly felt on board the George Washington.

President Wilson was most interested in the demonstration and asked questions about it going into the most minute detail.

The George Washington will pass

Surrender of Locomotives Put Off, Says Berlin Newspaper.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10.—The Lokalanzeiger of Berlin says it learns from competent sources that Marshal Foch has agreed to postpone the date for the surrender of all German locomotives until February 1.

No Nobel Peace Prize This Year.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 10.—The Nobel Committee has resolved not to award a Nobel peace prize in 1918.